

Figure 1.1. Some basic information on the peoples of California.

(a) The distribution of all known groups inhabiting the state in the fifteenth century A.D. As such, it is a convenient reference for the narrative in this book. The information comes from Robert F. Heizer, ed., *The Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8: *California* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1978), p. ix, arguably the most authoritative source on the subject.

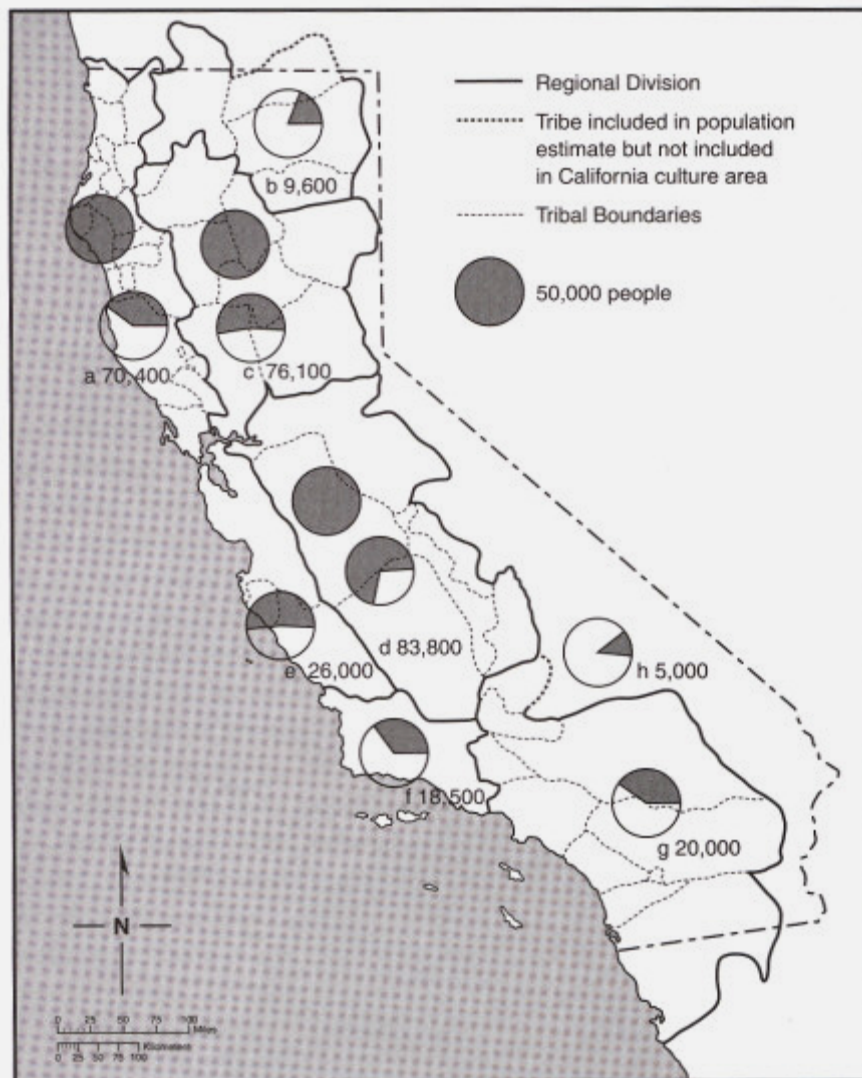


Figure 1.1. Continued.

(b) Demographer/anthropologist Sherburne F. Cook spent much of his career studying pre-European populations in California. This map, compiled from his many publications on the subject, gives the estimated population by broad regions. The densest populations were in the food-rich Central Valley, with much lower densities in the southern deserts and northeast. Cook's best population estimate for California's population in A.D. 1542 was $310,000 \pm 30,000$ people, which is probably as reliable a calculation as we will ever get. Data compiled from the *Handbook of North American Indians*, Volume 8: *California*.



Map 4. Hypothesized ice-free corridor through the glacial ice barrier. If it did exist, as some evidence suggests, a route into North America from Asia would have lain open during glaciation.



Map 5. Western coast of North America from Alaska to California, showing area of now-submerged land that would be exposed if sea levels were 300 feet lower than today. Shaded area covers a hypothesized ice-free coastal route from Beringia to California.

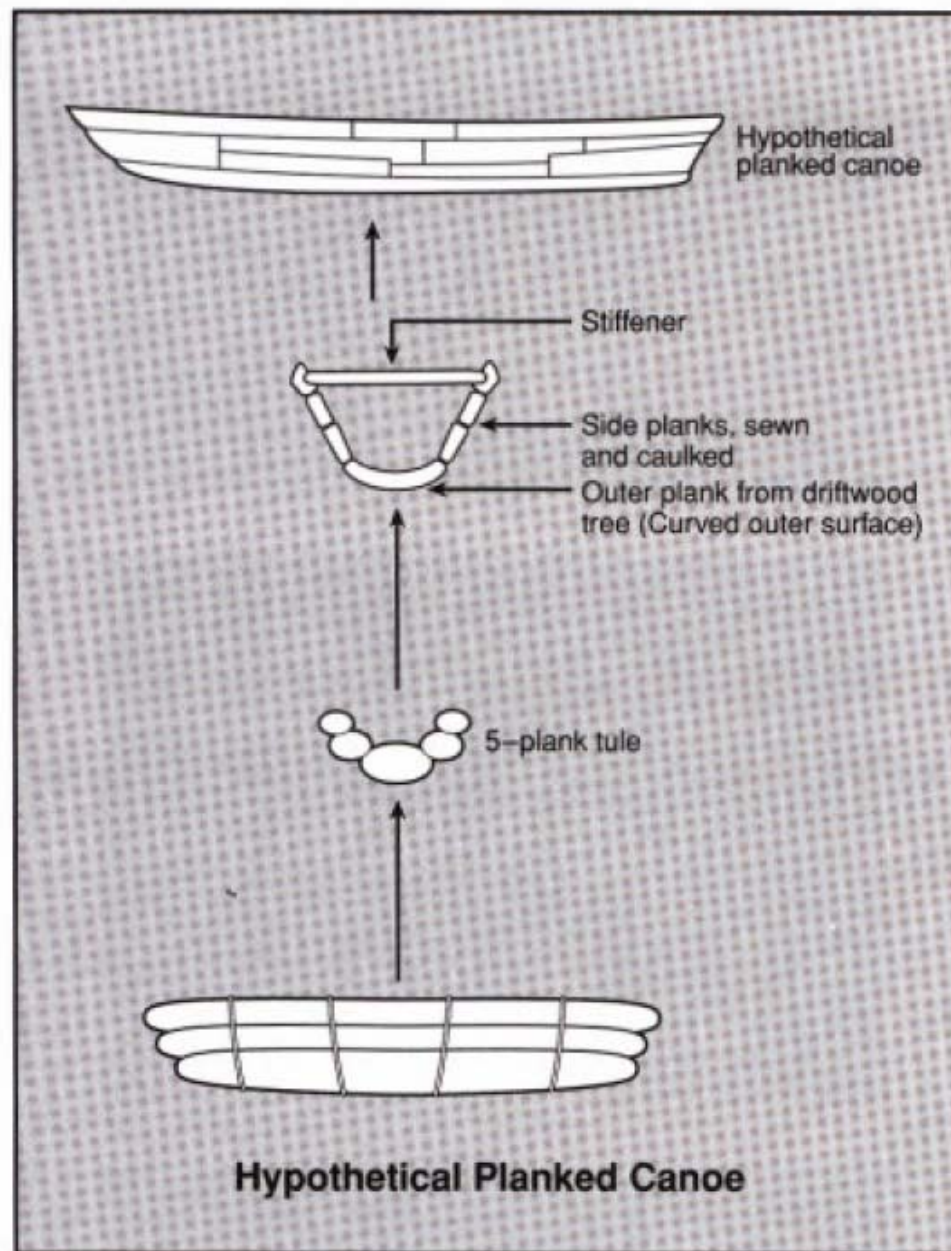
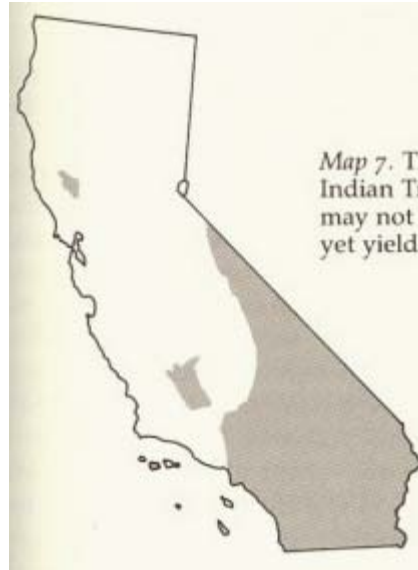


Figure 5.4. The development of a planked canoe from a prototype five-bundle tule (bottom) to a simple planked form (top).



Map 7. The known distribution of the Paleo-Indian Tradition in California. Unshaded areas may not have been settled until later, or may yet yield Paleo-Indian remains.

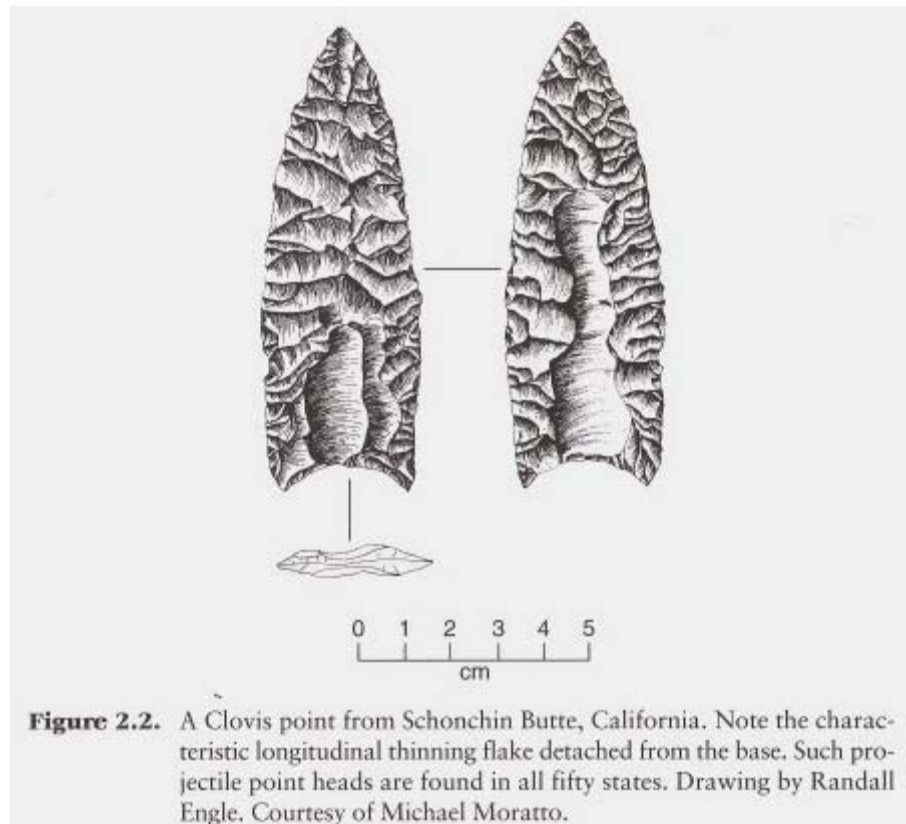


Figure 2.2. A Clovis point from Schonchin Butte, California. Note the characteristic longitudinal thinning flake detached from the base. Such projectile point heads are found in all fifty states. Drawing by Randall Engle. Courtesy of Michael Moratto.

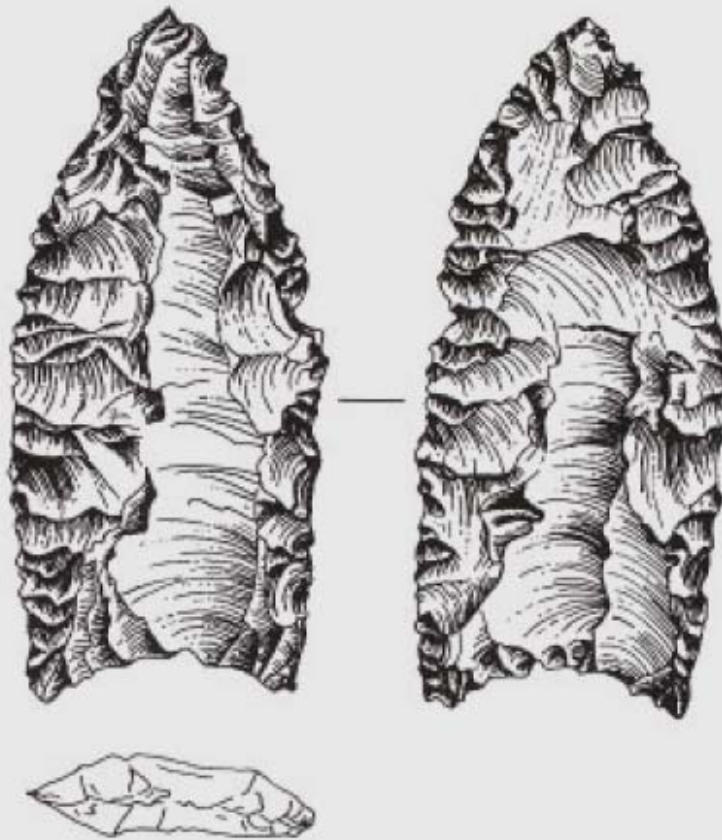


Figure 2.5. Borax Lake point from the lake of that name. Drawing by Randall Engle, Courtesy of Michael Moratto.

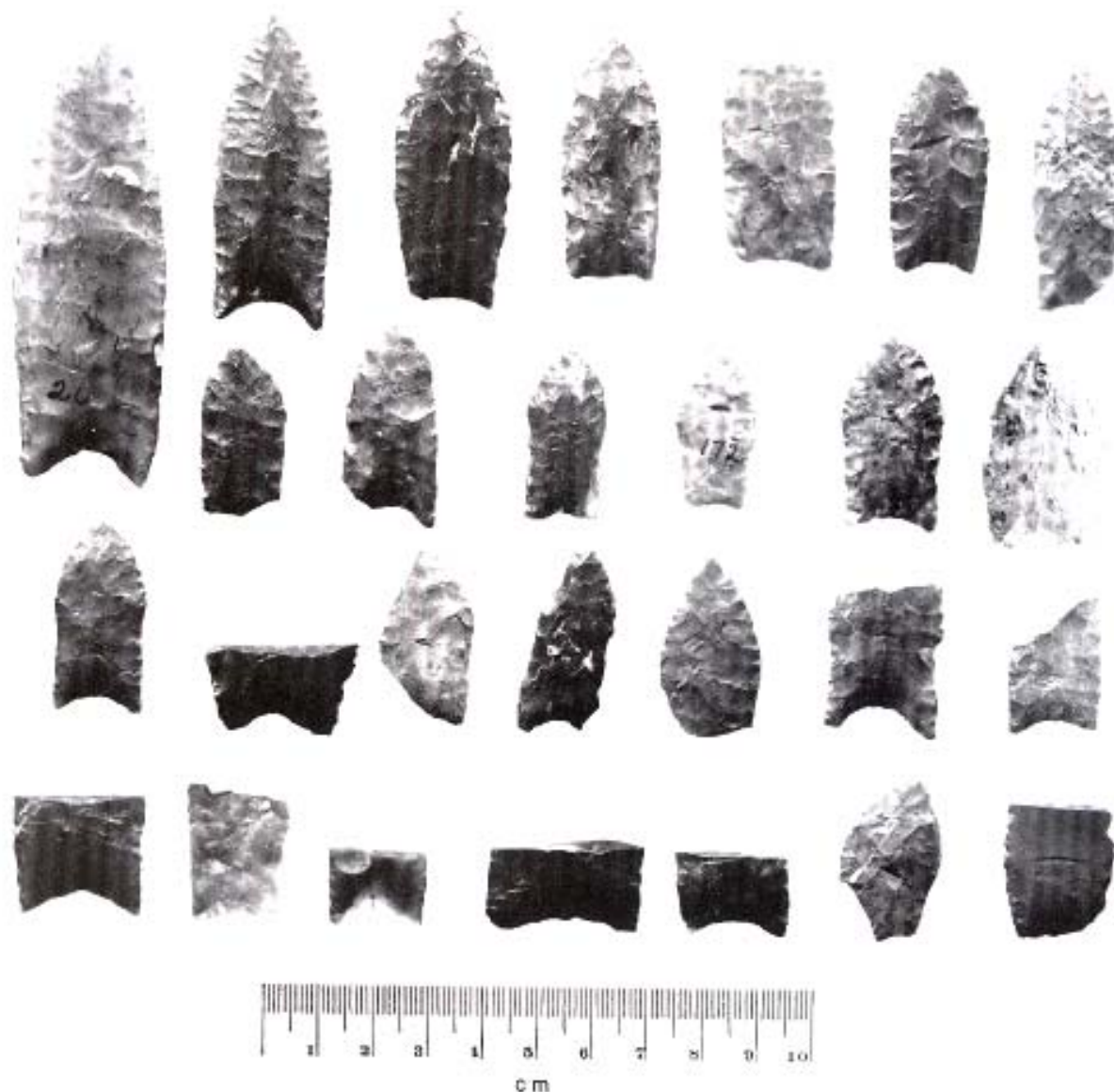


Figure 3.3 Flaked-stone artifacts from the Witt site on an old shoreline of Tulare Lake, Tulare County. On typologic grounds, these lanceolate, concave-base points are thought to be 12,000–11,000 years old. All specimens are surface finds. (Photograph courtesy of Francis Riddell, California Department of Parks and Recreation.)

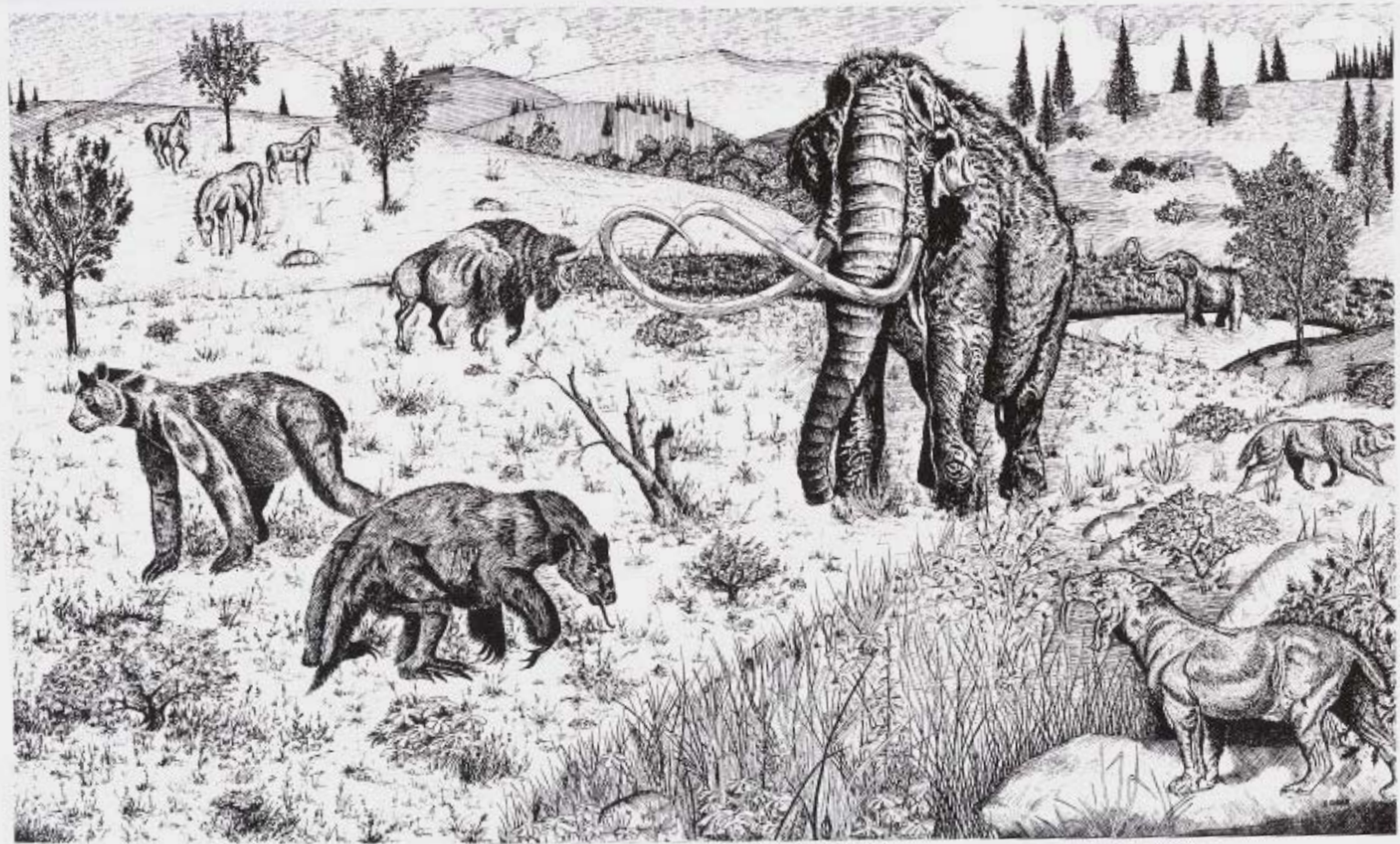


Figure 2.2 Rancholabrean (late Pleistocene) fauna of California. From left to right, extinct horses, short-faced bear, browsing ground sloth, imperial mammoths, saber-toothed cat, and dire wolf. For scale, the short-faced bear stood about 130 cm at the shoulder when on all fours. [Drawing by Randall Engle.]

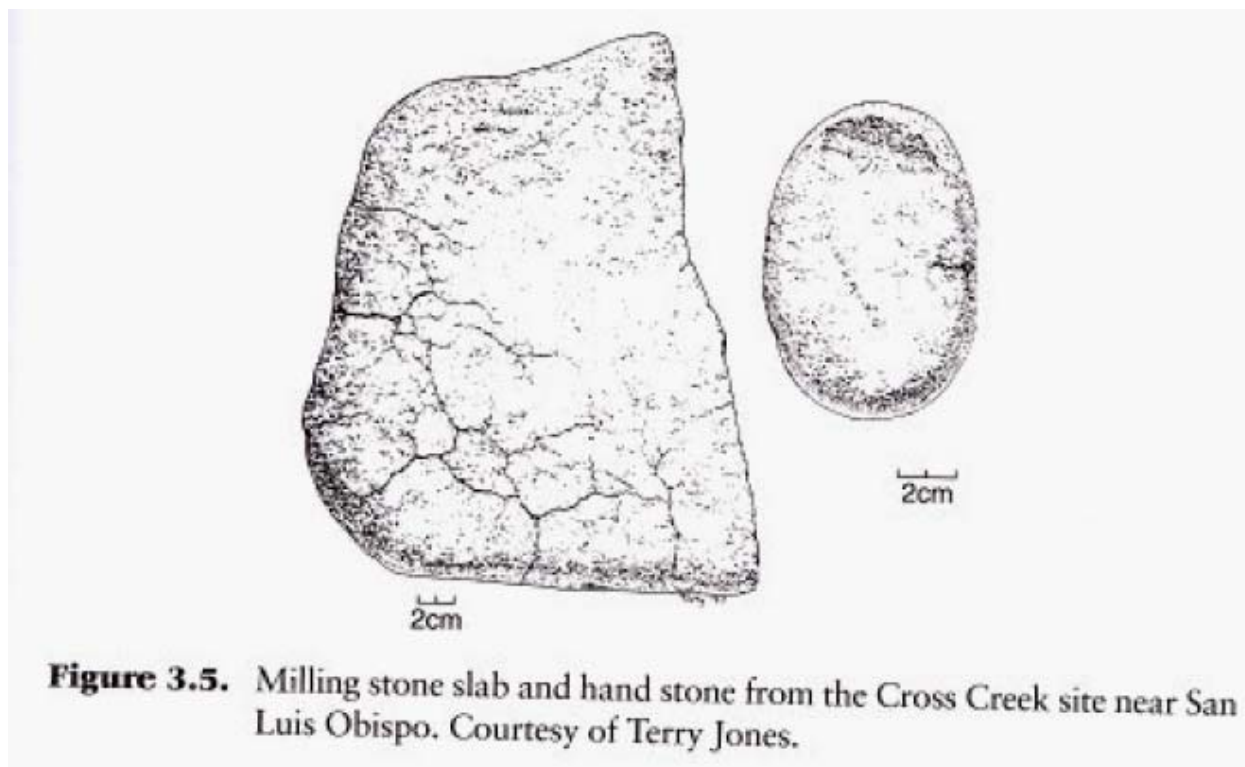


Figure 3.5. Milling stone slab and hand stone from the Cross Creek site near San Luis Obispo. Courtesy of Terry Jones.

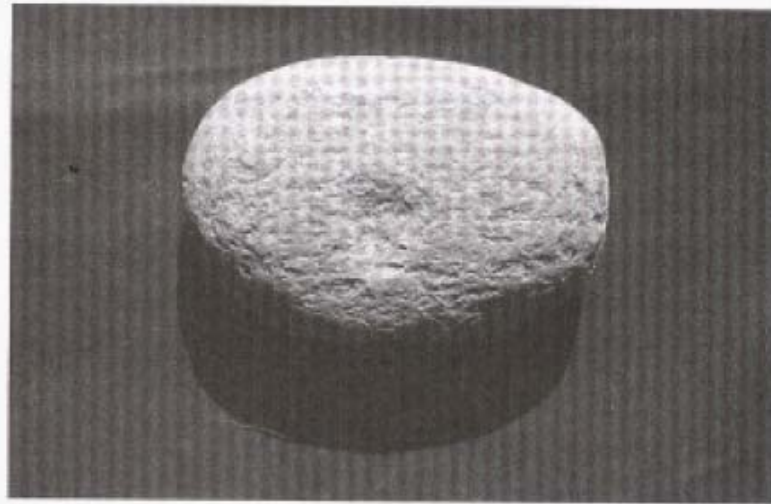
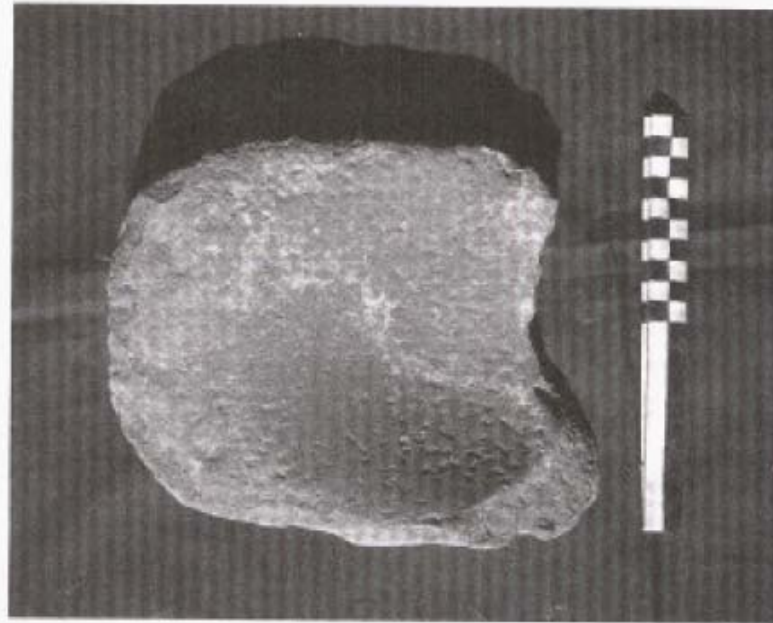


Figure 4.4. Milling stone and hand stone from Skyrocket. Courtesy of Roger La Jeunesse and John Pryor.